21 Critical Health Objectives for Adolescents and Young Adults

The 21 Critical Health Objectives represent the most serious health and safety issues facing adolescents and young adults (aged 10 to 24 years): mortality, unintentional injury, violence, substance abuse and mental health, reproductive health, and the prevention of chronic diseases during adulthood.

16-03. Reduce deaths of adolescents and young adults. 10-to 14-year-olds 15-to 19-year-olds 21.5 per 100,000 (1998) 39.8 39.8 39.7 per 100,000 (1998) 49.0	Obj. #	Objective	Baseline (year)	2010 Target		
15-to 19-year-olds 20-to 24-year-olds 92.7 per 100,000 (1998) 49.0	<u>16-03.</u>	Reduce deaths of adolescents and young adults.		(per 100,000)		
20-to 24-year-olds	(a,b,c)	10-to 14-year-olds	21.5 per 100,000 (1998)	16.8		
Dinitentional Injury 15-15. Reduce deaths caused by motor vehicle crashes. 25.6 per 100,000 (1999) [1] 26-01. (a) drug-related motor vehicle crashes. 15- to 24-year-olds 13.5 per 100,000 (1998) [1] 26-01. (a) drug-related motor vehicle crashes. 15- to 24-year-olds 13.5 per 100,000 (1998) [1] 26-06. Reduce the proportion of adolescents who report that they rode, during the previous 30 days, with a driver who had been drinking alcohol. 9th -12th grade students 1.2 per 100,000 (1999) [1] 15-32. Reduce homicides. 10- to 14-year-olds 10.4 per 100,000 (1999) [1] 15-38. Reduce physical fighting among adolescents. 9th -12th grade students 36.0% (1999) 32.0% 15-39. Reduce weapon carrying by adolescents on school property. 9th -12th grade students 4.9% 5.94 2.0%		15-to 19-year-olds	69.5 per 100,000 (1998)	39.8		
15-15. (a)		20-to 24-year-olds	92.7 per 100,000 (1998)	49.0		
(a) 15- to 24-year-olds Reduce deaths and injuries caused by alcohol- and drug-related motor vehicle crashes. 15- to 24-year-olds 13.5 per 100,000 (1998) [1]	Uninter	ntional Injury				
Color Colo			25.6 per 100,000 (1999)	[1]		
location olds 15-19. Increase use of safety belts. 9 th -12 th grade students Reduce the proportion of adolescents who report that they rode, during the previous 30 days, with a driver who had been drinking alcohol. 9 th -12 th grade students Violence 15-32. Reduce homicides. 1.2 per 100,000 (1999) [1] 15-10 19-year-olds 10.4 per 100,000 (1999) [1] 15-38. Reduce physical fighting among adolescents. 36.0% (1999) 32.0% 9 th -12 th grade students 15-39. Reduce weapon carrying by adolescents on school property. 9 th -12 th grade students Substance Abuse and Mental Health (d) drinking of alcoholic beverages. 12- to 17-year-olds 18-01. Reduce past-month use of illicit substances (marijuana). 12- to 17-year-olds Reduce the suicide rate. 10-to 14-year-olds 1.2 per 100,000 (1999) 2.0%	<u>26-01.</u>		13.5 per 100,000 (1998)	[1]		
26-06. Reduce the proportion of adolescents who report that they rode, during the previous 30 days, with a driver who had been drinking alcohol. 9 th –12 th grade students 26-06. Reduce he proportion of adolescents who report that they rode, during the previous 30 days, with a driver who had been drinking alcohol. 9 th –12 th grade students 26-10. Reduce homicides. 1.2 per 100,000 (1999) 11. 15-38. Reduce physical fighting among adolescents. 9 th –12 th grade students 15-39. Reduce weapon carrying by adolescents on school property. 9 th –12 th grade students 26-11. Reduce the proportion of persons engaging in binge drinking of alcoholic beverages. 12- to 17-year-olds 26-10. Reduce past-month use of illicit substances (marijuana). 12- to 17-year-olds 18-01. Reduce the suicide rate. 10-to 14-year-olds 10-00 (1999) 30.0% 11-12 per 100,000 (1999)	<u>(a)</u>	olds				
they rode, during the previous 30 days, with a driver who had been drinking alcohol. 9 th -12 th grade students 1.2 per 100,000 (1999)	15-19.	Increase use of safety belts. 9 th –12 th grade students	84.0% (1999)	92.0%		
15-32. Reduce homicides. 1.2 per 100,000 (1999) [1] 15-to 19-year-olds 10.4 per 100,000 (1999) [1] 15-38. Reduce physical fighting among adolescents. 36.0% (1999) 32.0% 9 th -12 th grade students 36.0% (1999) 4.9% 15-39. Reduce weapon carrying by adolescents on school property. 9 th -12 th grade students 6.9% (1999) 4.9% 4.9% 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	26-06.	they rode, during the previous 30 days, with a driver who had been drinking alcohol.	33.0% (1999)	30.0%		
10-to 14-year-olds	Violence					
15-to 19-year-olds 15-38. Reduce physical fighting among adolescents. 9 th -12 th grade students 15-39. Reduce weapon carrying by adolescents on school property. 9 th -12 th grade students 6.9% (1999) 4.9% Substance Abuse and Mental Health 26-11. Reduce the proportion of persons engaging in binge drinking of alcoholic beverages. 12- to 17-year-olds Reduce past-month use of illicit substances (marijuana). 12- to 17-year-olds Reduce the suicide rate. 10-to 14-year-olds 1.2 per 100,000 (1999) [1]	<u>15-32.</u>	Reduce homicides.				
15-38. Reduce physical fighting among adolescents. 9 th –12 th grade students 15-39. Reduce weapon carrying by adolescents on school property. 9 th –12 th grade students 5ubstance Abuse and Mental Health 26-11. Reduce the proportion of persons engaging in binge drinking of alcoholic beverages. 12- to 17-year-olds 26-10. Reduce past-month use of illicit substances (marijuana). 12- to 17-year-olds 18-01. Reduce the suicide rate. 10-to 14-year-olds 36.0% (1999) 32.0% 4.9% 7.7% (1998) 7.7% (1998) 0.7% 1.2 per 100,000 (1999)		10-to 14-year-olds	1.2 per 100,000 (1999)	[1]		
9 th –12 th grade students 15-39. Reduce weapon carrying by adolescents on school property. 9 th –12 th grade students Substance Abuse and Mental Health 26-11. Reduce the proportion of persons engaging in binge drinking of alcoholic beverages. 12- to 17-year-olds 7.7% (1998) 26-10. Reduce past-month use of illicit substances (marijuana). 12- to 17-year-olds 8.3% (1998) 0.7% 18-01. Reduce the suicide rate. 10-to 14-year-olds 1.2 per 100,000 (1999)		15-to 19-year-olds	10.4 per 100,000 (1999)	[1]		
Substance Abuse and Mental Health 26-11. Reduce the proportion of persons engaging in binge drinking of alcoholic beverages. 12- to 17-year-olds 26-10. Reduce past-month use of illicit substances (marijuana). 12- to 17-year-olds 8.3% (1998) 0.7% Reduce the suicide rate. 10-to 14-year-olds 1.2 per 100,000 (1999)	15-38.		36.0% (1999)	32.0%		
26-11. Reduce the proportion of persons engaging in binge drinking of alcoholic beverages. 12- to 17-year-olds 26-10. Reduce past-month use of illicit substances (marijuana). 12- to 17-year-olds 8.3% (1998) 0.7% 18-01. Reduce the suicide rate. 10-to 14-year-olds 1.2 per 100,000 (1999)	15-39.	Reduce weapon carrying by adolescents on school property. 9 th –12 th grade students	6.9% (1999)	4.9%		
drinking of alcoholic beverages. 12- to 17-year-olds Reduce past-month use of illicit substances (marijuana). 12- to 17-year-olds Reduce the suicide rate. 10-to 14-year-olds 1.2 per 100,000 (1999) [1]	Substa	nce Abuse and Mental Health				
(b) (marijuana). 12- to 17-year-olds 18-01. Reduce the suicide rate. 10-to 14-year-olds 1.2 per 100,000 (1999) [1]			7.7% (1998)	2.0%		
18-01. Reduce the suicide rate. 10-to 14-year-olds 1.2 per 100,000 (1999)			8.3% (1998)	0.7%		
10-to 14-year-olds 1.2 per 100,000 (1999) [1]	` '	Reduce the suicide rate.				
		<u> </u>	1.2 per 100,000 (1999)	[1]		
			1 '			





Obj. #	Objective	Baseline (year)	2010 Target
18-02.	Reduce the rate of suicide attempts by adolescents that required medical attention. 9 th –12 th grade students	2.6% (1999)	1.0%
06-02.	Reduce the proportion of children and adolescents with disabilities who are reported to be sad, unhappy, or depressed. 4- to 17-year-olds	[2]	[2]
18-07.	Increase the proportion of children with mental health problems who receive treatment.	59.0% (2001)	66.0%
Reprod	uctive Health		
<u>09-07.</u>	Reduce pregnancies among adolescent females. 15- to 17-year-olds	68.0 per 1,000 females (1996)	43.0 per 1,000
<u>13-05.</u>	(Developmental) Reduce the number of new cases of HIV/AIDS diagnosed among adolescents and adults. 13- to 24-year-olds	16,479 (1998) [4]	[3]
25-01. (a,b,c)	Reduce the proportion of adolescents and young adults with Chlamydia trachomatis infections. 15- to 24-year-olds		
	Females attending family planning clinics	5.0% (1997)	3.0%
	Females attending sexually transmitted disease clinics	12.2% (1997)	3.0%
	Males attending sexually transmitted disease clinics	15.7% (1997)	3.0%
25-11.	Increase the proportion of adolescents (9 th -12 th grade students) who:		
(a,b,c)	Have never had sexual intercourse	50.0% (1999)	56.0%
	If sexually experienced, are not currently sexually active	27.0% (1999)	30.0%
	If currently sexually active, used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse	58.0% (1999)	65.0%
Chronic	Diseases		
27-02. (a)	Reduce tobacco use by adolescents. 9 th –12 th grade students	40.0% (1999)	21.0%
<u>19-03.</u> (b)	Reduce the proportion of children and adolescents who are overweight or obese. 12- to 19-year-olds	11.0% (1988-94)	5.0%
22-07.	Increase the proportion of adolescents who engage in vigorous physical activity that promotes cardiorespiratory fitness 3 or more days per week for 20 or more minutes per occasion. 9 th -12 th grade students	65.0% (1999)	85.0%

Note: Critical health outcomes are underlined, and behaviors that substantially contribute to important health outcomes are in normal font.

- [1] 2010 target not provided for adolescent/young adult age group.
- [2] Baseline and target inclusive of age groups outside of adolescent/young adult age parameters.
 [3] Developmental objective baseline and 2010 target coming soon.
- [4] Proposed baseline is shown but has not yet been approved by the Healthy People 2010 Steering Committee.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2010. Volumes 1 and 2. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000. This information can also be accessed at http://wonder.cdc.gov/data2010/.



